cell. Because the anchoring group has a much higher binding affinity for its target site, the drug portion will be tethered down and allowed to interact dynamically with its target site by repetitively binding and unbinding as illustrated in Figure 1C.--

Please replace the paragraph at page 17, lines 20-30 of the specification, with the following amended paragraph:

--In yet another embodiment, the drug and the anchoring group both contain linker domains. These linker domains are then connected via a connecting group. In one particular embodiment, the connecting groups do not confer upon the linker domains a direct static physical connection between the anchoring group and the drug portion. Specifically, an active agent is created by a strong, direct and highly specific interaction within the linking group. For example, an active agent would comprise the anchoring group attached to another group labeled "A" while the drug portion is comprised of the drug linked to a group labeled "B". If "A" and "B" chemically interact, the anchoring group is linked to the drug and thereby delivers the drug to the specific target. A number of possible "A-B" pairs exist, for example short, digestion-resistant complimentary DNA sequences, lectins and lectin binding agents, and avidin and biotin agents.--

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-43 without prejudice or disclaimer. Please amend claims 44, 51-52, 57-59, 62 and 66 as follows:

44. (Amended) A method for identifying a drug that binds at a preselected target site on a biological molecule, said method comprising:

providing said preselected target site on a biological target molecule, said preselected target site having a chemically reactive group;